

FROM THEATRE TO A PULPIT.

Miss Ada Ward Forsakes
the Stage to Become
a Salvation Army
Lassie.

London, March 15.—From the sock and buskin of the theatre to the tambourine of the Salvation Army is a far cry, but Miss Ada Ward, a well-known English actress, has taken the leap. She has cancelled all her future engagements and will never enter a theatre again except in the costume of a Salvation lassie and as a preacher. Miss Ward, who has played all sorts of important parts with nearly all the famous actors and actresses that have appeared in the past twenty years, played her last role as an actress at the Prince's Theatre, Portsmouth, two weeks ago.



was dressed in the Salvation garb, with the exception of the poke bonnet, which it is apparently most difficult for her to adopt. I suggested that her costume would be incomplete without it, and she said, with a smile: "Ah, I presume that will come later on." She speaks with pride of her old theatrical successes, but her face lights up with wonderful animation as she tells of again. I have received hundreds of letters from people I never met telling me I have taken the right step in giving up the world, though I am sorry that not one of my old theatrical friends has written to me even to say "Good-bye."

Miss Ward was a society amateur twenty years ago, when she appeared at the London Haymarket professionally as Julia, in "The Hunchback." So successful was her appearance that she was engaged by Robertson as leading lady. She played with Buckstone in all the important pieces, then went to Australia and made repeated tours in the United States in "East Lynne." Later on she was leading lady in London with Mrs. Modjeska, with Forbes Robertson and Wilson Barrett, in the company. Since then she has starred in the English provinces. She has been twice married, her first husband having to be got rid of by means of the divorce court. The second died after a short but happy wedded life.

JULIAN RALPH.

LAZY, BUT A GENIUS.

Mr. Hyde Invents a Machine to Turn Him Over While Asleep in Bed.

The champion lazy man of the universe lives in Alameda, Cal. His name is Walter Hyde and he is a genius in addition to being

HAVE A BARONETCY.

The Editor of Debrett's
Peerage Tells How
an American Can
Get One.

Thousands of American citizens can assume British titles and so one can prove locally that they are not entitled to do so. "As the law at present stands, any man can assume with impunity some presumably extinct or dormant baronetcy created prior to 1783."

This remark was made in an interview recently by A. G. M. Heslridge, the editor of Debrett's Peerage, who is one of the men best qualified to speak on such a subject. There are two great authorities in England on the peerage and titles generally. These are Burke's Peerage and Debrett's Peerage, and both are of equal authority.

This revelation by Mr. Heslridge appears to open up a great field of opportunities for Americans of a certain class. It is well known that they now spend a great deal of time and money in hunting up coats of arms, and in tracing more or less fanciful connections with noble English families. An official of the Herald's College stated recently in an article that a large part of the business of that institution consisted in finding coats of arms and genealogies for opulent Americans.

Why should not these people supply themselves with titles instead of contenting themselves with mere heraldic decorations? They can in many cases do so with ease and security. The only requisites in order to make a plausible claim are English descent and the same family name as one of the innumerable extinct baronetcies.

Sir Bernard Burke has published a work entitled "Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies." He states that more than 1,000 of these titles have lapsed between the original creation of the order in 1611 and the present day. Of these the majority became extinct or dormant before 1783.

In the list of these former baronets may be found a large number of the commonest English family names. Among them are Adams, Abdy, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Andrews, Armistead, Ashford, Ashurst, Astley, Atkins, Austen, Bacon, Baker, Banks, Barker, Beale, Beckwith, Bennett, Bland, Blount, Booth, Bowyer, Bridgeman, Bright, Browne (eight of them), Burton, Campbell, Draper, Duke, Duncan, Leigh, Lane, Jeffreys, Howe, Fowler, Forster, Fisher, Dyer, Newton, Taylor, Smith, Robinson and so on.

An American possessing one of these common names could make a plausible claim to an English baronetcy. It will give his narrative an air of verisimilitude if he can make out that his ancestors came from the same part of England as the original holders of the title.

SCALY SKIN HUMOR

Body, Head and Arms Covered With
Spots Like Drops of
Mortar.

Skin Came Off in Layers. Doctors
Useless. Suffered for a Year
Without Relief.

Almost Given Up Hope. Cured in 8
Weeks by CUTICURA. Skin Nice
and Clear as a Baby's.

I was afflicted with an obstinate skin disease called by some doctors Eczema and others Psoriasis. My body, head and arms were covered with spots like drops of mortar, and which came off in layers of dry scales. I suffered for over a year without relief, and consulted several doctors, but without aid, and I had almost given up hope, as my case was a bad one. I happened to see an advertisement about CUTICURA REMEDIES and got them. Took them according to directions, and in eight weeks I was as well as ever. I consider myself cured, for my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the Cuticura Remedies have done for me.

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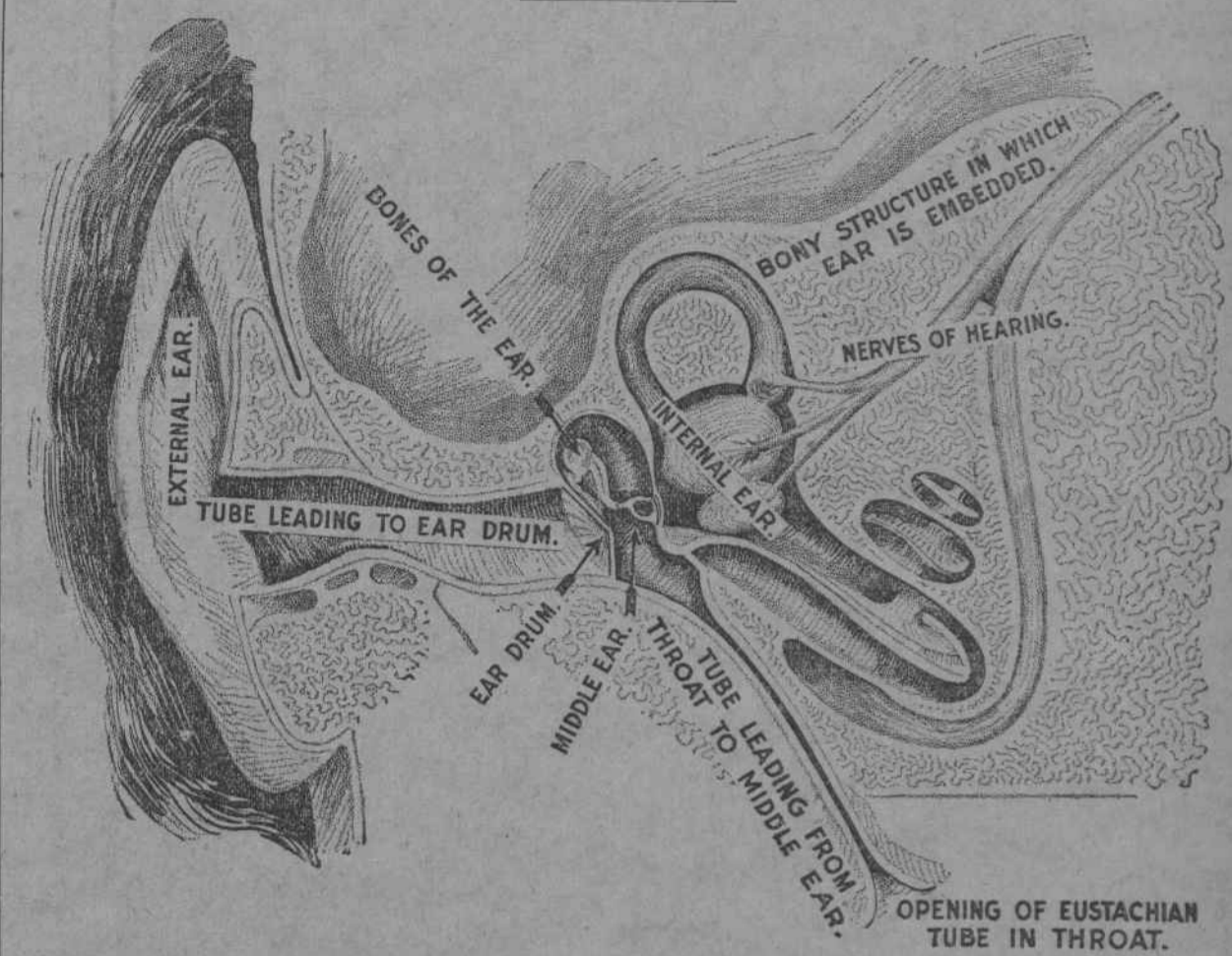
DEAF FOR TEN YEARS. Mrs. Elizabeth Jameson, 2108 Fulton street, Brooklyn: "I was deaf in both ears for ten years, much of the time totally deaf. My hearing has been restored."

DEAF FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS. Christian Henschel, 1655 Broadway, Brooklyn: "I was totally deaf in my left ear for twenty-three years. My right ear had become nearly as bad. I hear again perfectly."

DEAF FROM MENINGITIS. Miss Lena Keller, 197 East 4th street, city: "I was almost totally deaf for six years from meningitis. I hear again clearly."

HOW THE HEARING IS RESTORED

So That the People As Well As the Doctors May Understand the Seeming
Miracle That Has Banished Deafness, Doctor Copeland Talks to Them
As an Instructor from a Blackboard.



If you will look at the above picture very closely you will see that it is taken from a section made by sawing right through the temporal bone of the skull, which contains the structures that go to make up the ear. You will see that nearly all the parts of the ear are situated within this bony mass, and the bone, being a hard substance, does not yield when the ear tubes become inflamed and swollen. This accounts for the intense suffering that goes with ear diseases. If you feel right back of your ear you will notice an enlargement or bump on the bone, and I want to tell you that this bump is porous and is connected with the middle ear cavity by several channels. When the middle ear becomes diseased the disease often extends along these channels and into this cavity, where an abscess forms and the disease is called mastoiditis.

The Ear and the Brain. Any disease that attacks the middle ear or mastoid cavity is very grave and dangerous, because these parts are situated so close to the brain. Inflammation in these structures is liable to extend to the brain, and every year disease set up in the middle ear causes the death of 30,000 people in the United States alone. So serious is disease of the middle ear considered, on account of the nearness of parts of the brain, that life insurance companies refuse to insure those persons so afflicted.

It was such a disease that destroyed the life of the late Roscoe Conkling, and the present Emperor of Germany's erratic and peculiar actions at times are attributed to a chronic disease of the middle ear from which he suffers.

What Constitutes the Ear. While every one knows that situated inside of the head is the organ of hearing, few understand what this structure is really like that grasps the sounds of nature and holds these expressions of life and action in its embrace until there is moulded on the substance of the brain an exact copy of the sound it is moulded the mass of putty to the inner surface of the hand which grasps it firmly. This fixing of sound upon the brain is called hearing. The various parts of the ear are seen to consist of repeat, and hold the sound are called the ear. What is usually styled the ear is but a projection to guide sound into the organ of hearing, which is nearly two inches inside the head. The various parts of the ear are shown clearly in the large picture. The drum and three little bones of the external ear and a tube that leads from it inwardly to a certain part of the entire block the end of this tube is connected with the drum and the cavity immediately behind the drum constitute what is

called the middle ear. Those various channels, some resembling half circles and others spirals, are filled with fluid into which dip the nerves of hearing, and these parts, taken together, are called the internal ear. If you will take the trouble to look you will notice that there is a tube which passes from the cavity of the middle ear down into the throat. This is called the eustachian tube, and it carries air into the deeper recesses of the ear. Without air in the middle ear no sound can be heard. The ear needs air to convey the sound to the parts which imprison it and repeat it to the brain. The same as electricity requires a wire upon which to travel when it is sent in the form of a message.

Eye and Ear Compared. The eye is but a looking glass with a cable composed of nerves passing out of its back surface and reaching into the brain. The mirror of the eye takes up pictures of the objects that are presented to it, and, moulding this picture on the nerves, the sense of sight is made manifest through the brain. The eye cannot mould objects except by the aid of light. The ear consisting as it does of tubes and sounding boards, cannot fix and hold sounds except when these tubes are free and contain air. As we have seen, air only enters a sound ear through a tube that passes from the throat up behind the ear drum. Oh, wise provision of nature, thus to have the air that goes to the ear, that most delicate of all human organs, come from a point where no dust or dirt may enter with it and where the air has already been heated so that the internal ear only receives warm air. The ear is usually damaged by cold in any form, and the ear drum shuts off all cold air from within.

How Deafness Is Caused. When a lesson tells about deafness, to every one having ear disease, or earache? A lesson which practice and experience shows most plainly, namely, that in all painful affections of the ear, heat applied in the form of warm water injected into the outer tube of the ear or hot bags of salt or rubbers bags filled with hot water will afford instant relief to such painful affections. It is needless to say that any disease of the inner parts of the ear interferes with the hearing and in time produces deafness. Nearly all cases of deafness result from disease blocking up the ear. The disease comes from the throat or the disease interfering with the drum of the middle ear. When, from any cause, air is shut out from the inner parts of the ear the hearing is interfered with, and the first sign that a person has warning him that his hearing is failing is that he notices that he hears

slowly, then sounds become muffled, become indistinct and gradually are lost altogether. With this there are often heard annoying sounds as of steam escaping or of bells ringing, or of water falling, which irritate and annoy during the daytime and prevent sleeping at night. Such a sensitive structure as the ear, guarded as carefully as nature could guard it against accidents and disease, is still quite subject to disease which impairs its function. Careful statistics show that one person out of every three is more or less deaf as a result of accident or disease. The closure by disease of the tube which leads from the throat to the middle ear is what produces nearly all cases of deafness, and the reason why so many remain deaf has resulted from the inability to reach the disease in the deep parts of the head with anything that could cure it, and at the same time would do no harm to the ears. For centuries the doctors have tried in vain to accomplish this result. They have devised all manner of apparatuses and instruments to open up the closed tubes, but the majority of those with affected ears who have submitted to the ear doctor's measures have suffered considerable torture, have but in a few instances obtained benefit, while the experience of most sufferers has been that the treatment, instead of doing good, has caused them to grow worse, and has increased the deafness.

How the Cure Is Accomplished. All this talk about the ear, while very interesting and instructive, would amount to but little did it not tell that there has been found a way at last of removing the cause of lost hearing and of restoring in the majority of cases the lost sense of sound. In approaching this part of the subject I do so with all that degree of hesitancy which a man must feel in speaking of his own work. Still I am compelled to, to state the facts fairly and clearly. I wish to say that the treatment which I have arranged consists entirely of modified vapors containing properties which enable them to penetrate the closed tubes, and by their healing action, removing the obstruction and allowing the air to pass freely into the middle ear, when at once the imprisoned sense of sound is set free. This is the first treatment for deafness that is absolutely mild and painless, that is based on natural laws. It frees the obstructed ear tubes as a vapor of alcohol frees a water pipe of its frozen contents. It thrusts out the congested and torpid sense of sound. Under its use thousands have regained their hearing, persons who have been deaf for a decade have been made to hear ordinary conversation, and, more marvelous still, several deaf mutes have been made useful members of society and have been brought to realize what a God given blessing is the restored sense of sound to silent human ears.

W. H. COPELAND.

HE WAS STONE DEAF. William Fox, 160 Spring street, city: "I was practically stone deaf. I can hear again distinctly."

DEAF EIGHTEEN YEARS. W. C. Peck, 122 Washington place, city: "I was very deaf for eighteen years. I hear again perfectly."

DEAF TWENTY YEARS. P. J. Clancy, 228 East 80th Street, city: "I had been deaf for twenty years. My hearing has been perfectly restored."

TOTAL DEAFNESS CURED. George W. Wheelwright, 44 North 24 Street, Paterson, N. J.: "I was totally deaf from infancy. My hearing has been restored."

ONE EAR STONE DEAF. Alfred Buel, 270 North Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.: "My hearing has been completely restored after being very deaf for seven years. My right ear was stone deaf."

HEARING RESTORED AT 74. Wm. Kately, 10 Waverly place, city: "I was deaf for twenty years. I hear again clearly."

TOTALLY DEAF FROM INFANCY. John P. Glendon, 235 Center Street, Trenton, N. J.: "I had been totally deaf from infancy. I can hear again clearly and distinctly."

VERY DEAF SIX YEARS. Nathaniel Reed, 401 1/2 South 2nd Street, Brooklyn, E. D.: "I was deaf six years. I was practically stone deaf. Now I can hear a whisper distinctly."

AN EAR TOTALLY DEAF CURED. George H. Byrnes, 131 Varick Street, city: "I was totally deaf in my left ear. It hears again distinctly."

Miss Ada Ward, the English Actress, Who Has Joined the Salvation Army in Order to Do Some Good in the World.

When the curtain fell upon the last act she called her company around her and informed them that she was leaving the stage for a more useful profession. Then she distributed among the company her dresses and jewelry, bade them farewell and left the theatre, never to re-enter it again. The next day Portsmouth was startled by the appearance of a big blue poster announcing that "Miss Ada Ward, the famous actress," would speak at the Army barracks that night. And speak there she did.

The hall was packed with people who had probably never before been inside a Salvation Army barracks. It was found necessary to have fifty policemen inside and outside to preserve order. The whole affair was looked upon as an attempt by the actress to advertise herself until she appeared on the platform, when it was seen at once that she was in deadly earnest. She wore a Salvationist Jersey, a brooch of the regulation pattern, and the dark serge dress in which the sisters usually array themselves. She gave her "experience" in a calm, clear and "inspired" manner and the Salvationists present went for joy and "fired volleys" at the end of nearly every sentence. Never, even when impersonating the tear-producing part of Lady Isabel, had Miss Ward been there successful in arousing the emotions of her audience than she was on that night. She said she had been a wanderer on the face of the earth for years and years and had slaved as heavily and as deeply as any man or woman in the world. At last peace and rest had entered her soul and she was happy. She promised that from that moment she would never go on the stage again. She had become a soldier of the Army, and was sure they would find room and work for a repentant sinner. She knew her dark past was blotted out and the present was bright and the future would be glorious. Then she wound up the meeting with prayer and left the platform, followed by a praying, weeping and praising crowd of Salvationists.

I saw Miss Ward yesterday at her home in Streatham, a suburb of London. Although no longer a young girl, she is still exceedingly handsome and vivacious. She has what are called "soulful" eyes, and has evidently entered into this work with a fervor and zeal that should bring her many converts. She could not rid herself, however, of her ingrained habit of theatrical expression, for she told me that she was "resting a while" before she takes up her "new role" of propagandist. She

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